VONSOVSKIY, S.V.; KURSANOV, G.A., doktor filosofskikh nauk.

The relation of dynamic and statistical regularities in atomic phenomena. Vest.AN SSSR 27 no.4:31-45 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vonsovskiy)
(Quantum theory)

KURSANOV, G.A., professor.

Goethe's scientific philosophy. Priroda 46 no.6:63-68 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Sverdlovsk).
(Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 1749-1832)

AUTHOR: Kursanov, G.A., Professor SOV/26-58-1-6/36

TITLE: The Reactionary Essence of "Natural" Religion (Reaktsionnaya sushchnost' "yestestvennoy" religii)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 1, pp 39-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Today theologians and the "fashionable" idealistic philosophers make efforts to present religious revelations in such a way that they harmonize with science and produce an impression of scientific value and substantiality. The author's purpose is to show the incorrectness of such a concept.
There are 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 1 Swiss, 2 English and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Ural Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Sverdlovsk)

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KUKSANOV, G.A.

24(5) P.3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3313

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut filosofii

Filosofskiye voprosy sovremennoy fiziki [sbornik]; (Philosophical Problems of Modern Physics; Collection) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 426 p. Errata slip inserted. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I. V. Kuznetsov and M. E. Omel'yanovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: V. K. Moroz; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists but may be read gainfully by other scientists and the educated layman interested in the philosophical questions of advanced physics.

COVERAGE: This book contains 12 articles on philosophical problems in physics. Problems are divided into three subject divisions: 1) general problems; 2) problems of quantum theory; 3) problems in the theory of relativity. The views of Einstein, Bohr, Born, Planck, Pauli, Schrödinger, Heisenberg, Janossy, et al. are presented, and subjected to criticism from the Soviet side by Omel'yanovskiy, Polikarov, Fok, et al. Questions dealing

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with idealism, agnosticism, and dialectical materialism in the philosophy of physics are discussed. This collection of articles is the third in a series under the same title. Earlier volumes were published in 1952 and 1958. References accompany each article.

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Problems in Atomic Physics 177

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Philosophical Problems (Cont.) SOV/3313

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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KLIMKOV, G.A.

Significance of I.I. Lobachevskii's ideas in the development of materialistic concepts of space in modern science. Filos. vop. fiz. i khim. no.1:23-31 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(Lobachevskii, Nikolai Ivanovich, 1793-1856)
(Space and time)

FRANK, Philipp (1884-); KURSANOV, G.A., red.

[Philosophy of science; the link between science and philosophy]Filosofiia nauki; sviaz' mezhdu naukoi i filosofiei. Obshchaia red. i vstup. stat'ia G.A.Kursanova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1960. 542 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Science--Philosophy)

KURSANOV, G.A., prof.

V.I.Lenin and the dialectical concept of the physical world.
Priroda 49 no.5:3-7 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Physics--Philosophy)

KURSANOV, Georgiy Alekseyevich; LEVENSHTEYN, G.V., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[The outer space era] Epokha kosmosa. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 31 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvenno-nauchnyi fakul'tet, no.24) (MIRA 15:2)
(Astronautics)

KURSANOV, Georgiy Alekseyevich, doktor filosofskikh nauk; KUNETSKIY, V., red.; PAVLOVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Infinity and eternity of the universe] Beskonechnost' i vechnost' vselennoi. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 54 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Cosmogony) (Astronautics)

TROSHIN, Denis Mikhaylovich; KURSANOV, G.A., red.; MARKOV, V.S., red. izd-va; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Place and significance of nature study in the development of society] Mesto i rol' estestvoznaniia v razvitii obshchestva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 253 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Nature study)

KURSANOV, G., doktor filosofskikh nauk

The crisis of bourgeois philosophy. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.17:69-77 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Philosophy)

KURSANOV, G.A., prof.

Practice and cognition. Priroda 50 no.4:3-8 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Knowledge, Theory of)

KURSANOV, G. A., prof.

Logical principles of science. Priroda 52 no.1:18-24 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Science--Philosophy)
(Dialectical materialism)

KURSANOV, I.G., inzh.

Mining equipment for the deepening of vertical shafts. Shakht. stroi. 6 no.11:3-4 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniya shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Mining machinery) (Shaft sinking)

KURSANOV, I.G., gornyy inzh.

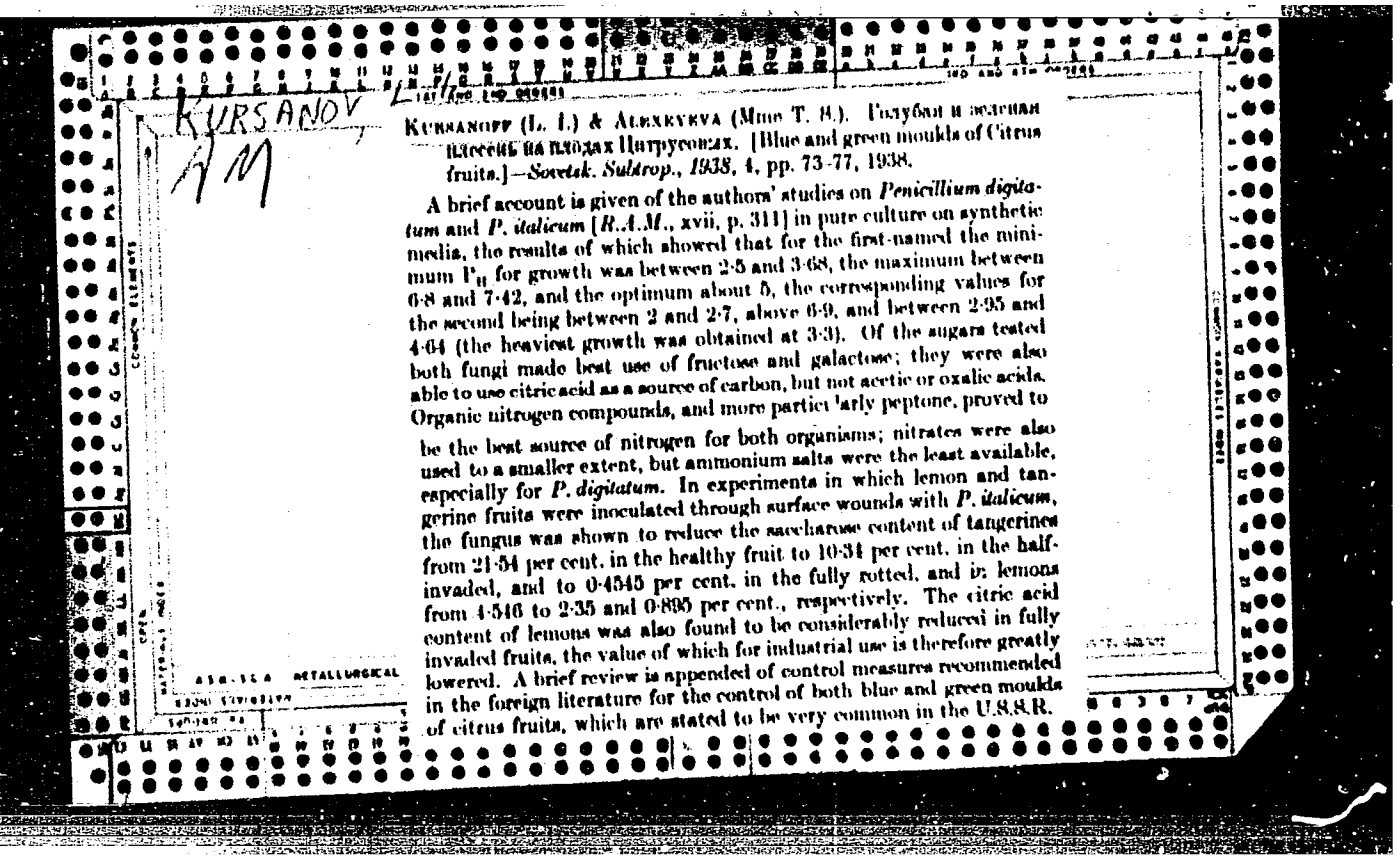
Deepening of vertical shafts in the Pechora Coal Basin. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.11:33-34 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Pechora Basin—Shaft sinking)

KURSANOV, K.A.

"Tracing Translocation with Isotopes."
Paper submitted for the Int'l Botanical Congress, Montreal, Canada, 19-29 Aug 1959.

D.A. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., MOSCOW.



KURSANOV
AM

КУРСАНОВ (L. I.) & АЛЕКСЕЕВА (Мme T. S.). Голубая и зеленая плесень на плодах Цитрусовых. [Blue and green moulds of Citrus fruits.]—*Sovetsk. Subtrop.*, *1938*, 4, pp. 73-77, 1938.

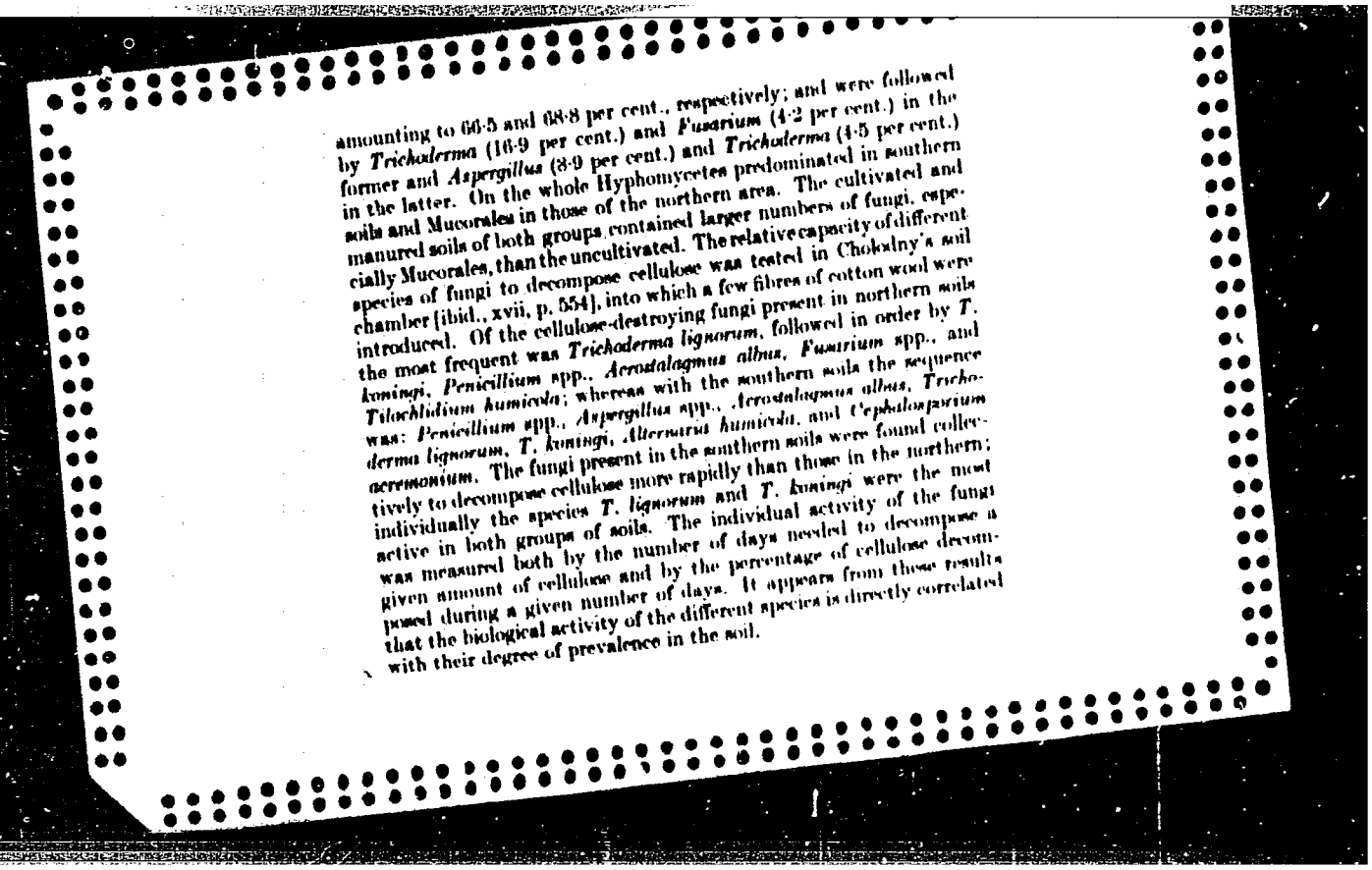
A brief account is given of the authors' studies on *Penicillium digitatum* and *P. italicum* [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 311] in pure culture on synthetic media, the results of which showed that for the first-named the minimum P_H for growth was between 2·5 and 3·68, the maximum between 6·8 and 7·42, and the optimum about 5, the corresponding values for the second being between 2 and 2·7, above 6·9, and between 2·95 and 4·64 (the heaviest growth was obtained at 3·3). Of the sugars tested both fungi made best use of fructose and galactose; they were also able to use citric acid as a source of carbon, but not acetic or oxalic acids. Organic nitrogen compounds, and more particularly peptone, proved to be the best source of nitrogen for both organisms; nitrates were also used to a smaller extent, but ammonium salts were the least available, especially for *P. digitatum*. In experiments in which lemon and tangerine fruits were inoculated through surface wounds with *P. italicum*, the fungus was shown to reduce the saccharose content of tangerines from 21·54 per cent. in the healthy fruit to 10·34 per cent. in the half-invaded, and to 0·4545 per cent. in the fully rotted, and in lemons from 4·546 to 2·35 and 0·895 per cent., respectively. The citric acid content of lemons was also found to be considerably reduced in fully invaded fruits, the value of which for industrial use is therefore greatly lowered. A brief review is appended of control measures recommended in the foreign literature for the control of both blue and green moulds of citrus fruits, which are stated to be very common in the U.S.S.R.

KURSANOV, L.I.

AM

Kursanov (L. I.) & Shklyar (T. N.). [illegible] [A comparative study of the fungus flora of soils from Moscow and Batum.] — Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sect. biol., N.S., xlvii, 3, pp. 223-232, 1938. [French summary.]

With the object of disclosing differences in the biological activities of fungi in soils of different composition and of different geographical origin the authors examined five specimens of soil from Ostankino (55° N.) near Moscow, taken from woodlands and from tree nurseries, cultivated and manured for five years, and five specimens of soil from Gonio (41° 45' N.) near Batum [Caucasus] taken from woods and grass-lands and from a citrus plantation, cultivated and treated with manure and chemical fertilizers for ten years. About half the species were common to both groups of soils. Among the 44 fungi listed, are *Botrytis cinerea*, *Clasterosporium carpophilum*, *Diplocladium macro-sporum*, *Diplosporium album*, *Hormodendrum pallidum*, *Helicoon* [illegible], *Monosporium acuminatum*, *Spicaria decumbens*, *Trichocladium* [illegible], *Verticillium glaucum*, *Mortierella pusilla*, 11 species of *Mucor*, *Thamnidium elegans*, *Zygorhynchus heterogamus*, and *Z. mölleri*. The differences in the microflora of the two groups of soils became more apparent in further studies. The average number of fungal spores per gm. of soil, calculated from the results of five replications, was 54,000 for all five specimens of southern soils from Gonio and 119,000 for the northern soils from Ostankino. Species of *Penicillium* were prevalent in both the northern and the southern soils.



amounting to 66·5 and 68·8 per cent., respectively; and were followed by *Trichoderma* (16·9 per cent.) and *Fusarium* (4·2 per cent.) in the former and *Aspergillus* (8·9 per cent.) and *Trichoderma* (4·5 per cent.) in the latter. On the whole Hyphomycetes predominated in southern soils and Mucorales in those of the northern area. The cultivated and manured soils of both groups contained larger numbers of fungi, especially Mucorales, than the uncultivated. The relative capacity of different species of fungi to decompose cellulose was tested in Chokalny's soil chamber [ibid., xvii, p. 554], into which a few fibres of cotton wool were introduced. Of the cellulose-destroying fungi present in northern soils the most frequent was *Trichoderma lignorum*, followed in order by *T. koningi*, *Penicillium* spp., *Acrostalagmus albus*, *Fusarium* spp., and *Tilachlidium humicola*; whereas with the southern soils the sequence was: *Penicillium* spp., *Aspergillus* spp., *Acrostalagmus albus*, *Trichoderma lignorum*, *T. koningi*, *Alternaria humicola*, and *Cephalosporium acremonium*. The fungi present in the southern soils were found collectively to decompose cellulose more rapidly than those in the northern; individually the species *T. lignorum* and *T. koningi* were the most active in both groups of soils. The individual activity of the fungi was measured both by the number of days needed to decompose a given amount of cellulose and by the percentage of cellulose decomposed during a given number of days. It appears from these results that the biological activity of the different species is directly correlated with their degree of prevalence in the soil.

KOMARNITSKIY, N.A., prof.; TOMIN, M.P., akademik; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof.; KURSANOV, L.I., prof., red.; TSESHINSKAYA, N.I., red.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red. izd-va; PAVLOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Classification key of lower plants in five volumes] Opredelitel' nizshikh rastenii v piati tomakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola." Vol.5. [Lichens, bacteria, and actinomycetes] Lishainiki, bakterii i aktinomitsety. Pod obshchei red. L.I.Kursanova. 1960. 290 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Lichens) (Bacteria) (Actinomyces)

SNEZHKO, Ya.S.; OLEINIK, N.K.; KURSANOV, N.K.

Prevention of silicosis in drillers. Gig. sanit., Moskva No.12:48-49 Dec 51. (CLML 21:4)

DEMIRKHANOV, R.A.; KURSANOV, Yu.V.; BARATOV, D.G.; KHARIN, G.V.

Motion of electrons in a space-periodical helical magnetic field. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1098-1103 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018358 S/0120/64/000/001/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Demirkhanov, R. A.; Kursanov, Yu. V.; Blagoveshchenskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Source of high-intensity protons

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: ion source, high intensity proton, high intensity proton source, electron fore injector, 10 Gev proton synchrotron, duoplasmatron

ABSTRACT: An ion source is described which is capable of developing a proton emission of 1.5 amp and was used in 1956 as a fore-injector in the 10-Gev proton-synchrotron at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute. The design of the source with magnetically contracted discharge is shown in Fig 1, its electric-supply scheme in Fig 2, Enclosure 1. Emission characteristics of the source were investigated under rather long (100 microsec) pulse conditions; the effect of the arc current, magnetic field, and gas pressure upon the ion current are reported. The basic parameters of the ion source are:

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018358

Accelerating voltage	30 kv
Ion emission current	1.5 amp
Arc current	20 amp
Arc voltage	110-120 v
Gas pressure	$(5-7) \times 10^{-3}$ torr
Magnetic field	1,000 gauss
Emission port diameter	6 mm
Proton component	85%

Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Physico-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

AP4009921 S/0057/64/034/001/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Demirkhanov,R.A.; Kursanov,Yu.V.; Baratov,D.O.; Kharin,O.V.

TITLE: Resonance imprisonment of electrons in a magnetic mirror device with a spatially periodic helical magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.1, 1964, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: helical magnetic field, magnetic mirror, magnetic mirror trap, charged particle capture, particle imprisonment, helical magnetic field resonance, helical magnetic field trap

ABSTRACT: The equations of motion of an electron in combined longitudinal uniform and transverse helical magnetic fields are solved approximately for paraxial trajectories. It is found that at certain resonant values of the longitudinal electron velocity there is an interchange of longitudinal and transverse (Larmor) kinetic energy of the electron. The resonant velocities are those at which the apparent frequency of the magnetic field as seen from the moving electron is equal to the Larmor frequency, or to its second or third harmonic. Depending on the phase of the electron motion, either the transverse kinetic energy or the longitudinal

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kinetic energy may increase at the expense of the other. It is suggested that the resonant loss of longitudinal kinetic energy may make it possible for a particle to be imprisoned between two magnetic mirrors after having penetrated one of them. The theoretical conclusions were tested experimentally. A longitudinal magnetic field of 300 Oe or less was produced in a 9-cm diameter copper vacuum chamber by a solenoid 115 cm long. Magnetic mirrors with mirror ratios of up to 10 were located 150 cm apart. The transverse helical field was provided by three pairs of conductors carrying currents up to 700 amp. Each of these conductors was wound about the vacuum chamber in the form of a helix of 16-cm pitch. A 2-mm diameter 100-microamp beam of 0.75-keV electrons was injected at one end. The resonant loss of longitudinal kinetic energy was observed with the aid of a retarding field collector. The resonances at the fundamental and the second harmonic of the Larmor frequency were quite marked, about 40% of the electron energy being converted to transverse motion in a typical case. The energy conversion is more efficient when the electron beam is not too close to the axis, but the resonance conditions then become complex. This fact is illustrated with an experimental curve. To detect the capture of electrons between the magnetic mirrors, electron pulses of 3.5 microsec duration were injected and the decay of the current in the apparatus was observed with an oscilloscope. Two distinct half lives were usually observed: 1.5 microsec, including some 20% of

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AP4009921

the injected electrons, and 5 microsec, including 45% of the electrons. The current was still perceptible as long as 18 microsec after beam cut off. This portion of the current was due to electrons that had completed about 150 oscillations between the magnetic mirrors. Orig.art.has: 10 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Nov62 DATE ACQ: 10Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

KURSANOV, V.N.; BUKIN, V.N.; POVOLOTSKAYA, K.L.; ZAPROMETOV, M.N.

Biologic function of tea tannin. Biokhimiia, Moskva 15 no.4:337-345 July-Aug 1950. (CLML 20:7)

1. Institute of Biochemistry imeni A.N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow. 2. Effect on capillaries.

L 60327-65 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pz-6/Pi-4 IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5018304 UR/0057/65/035/007/1250/1254 45 44 B
533.9

AUTHOR: Demirkhanov, R. A.; Kursanov, Yu. V.; Baratov, D. G.; Kharin, G. V. 21

TITLE: Investigation of the escape of electrons from a trap with a spatially periodic helical magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1250-1254

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic mirror, helical magnetic field, pulsed magnetic field, electron beam

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the influence of a pulsed magnetic field on the escape of electrons from a magnetic mirror system with a superimposed helical magnetic field. The magnetic mirror system was established in a 8 cm diameter, 2 m long glass cylinder evacuated to 2 x 10^{-4} N/m^2. The magnetic field strength in the uniform field region was between 2 x 10^3 and 2 x 10^4 A/m and the mirror ratio was between 5 and 7. The mirrors were 1.5 m apart. The helical field was produced by a 12 cm diameter, 16-cm pitch helical winding carrying 600 A. The pulsed field was produced by discharging a capacitor through a one-layer solenoid. This field was in the same direction as the

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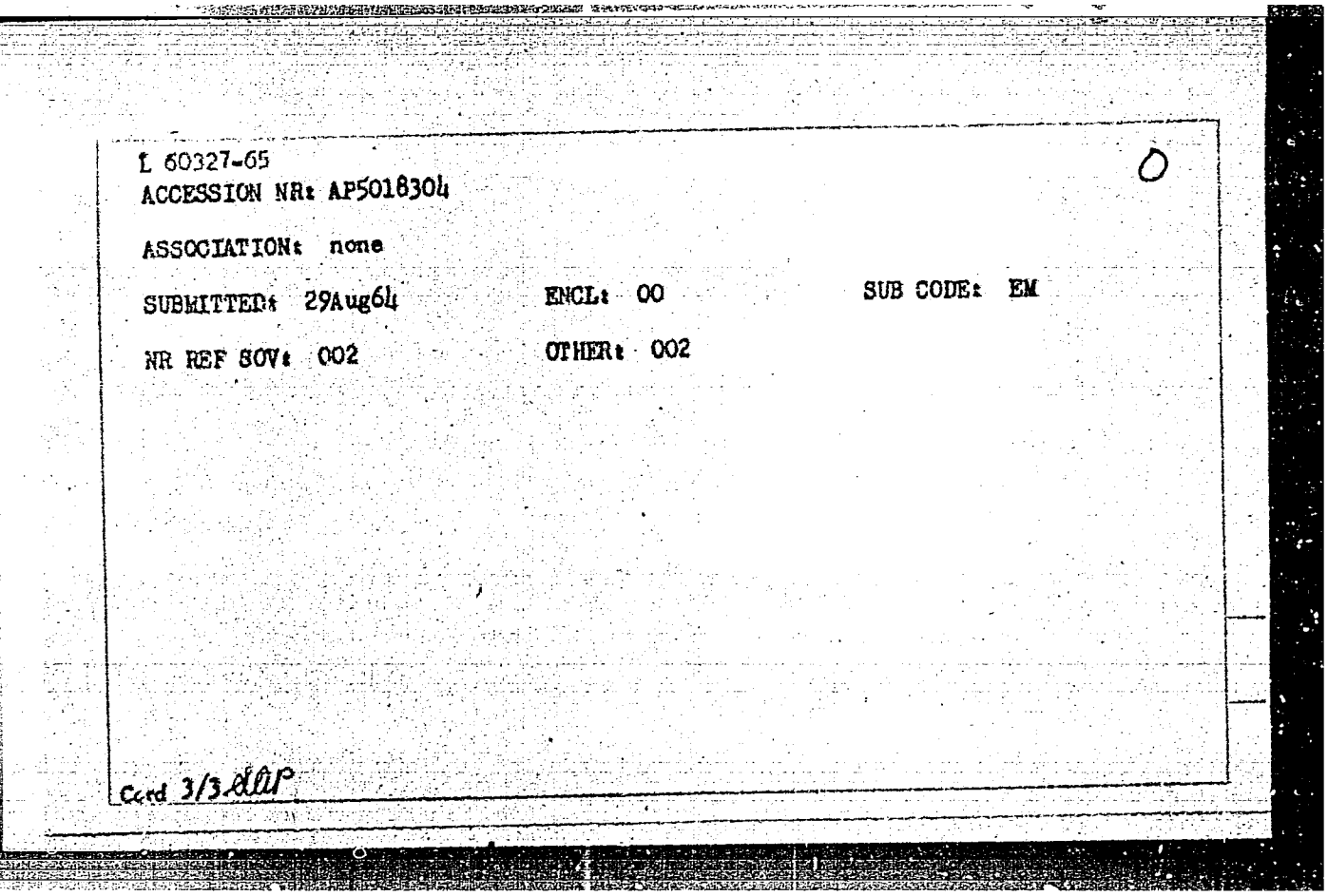
magnetic mirror field; its amplitude was 3×10^3 A/m, its rise time was less than 2 microsec, and its decay time was varied from 10 to 500 microsec. A 1 mm diameter 50 microampere beam of 750 eV electrons was injected for 3.5 microsec parallel to the axis of the system and 1 cm from the axis. The delay between injection of the electrons and pulsing of the field was controlled. The electrons escaping from the magnetic mirror system at the end opposite the injector were collected and analyzed with a two-grid collector probe. Without the pulsed field the electrons escaped from the magnetic mirror system after a few tens of reflections. This rapid escape is ascribed to the reversibility of the resonance interaction of the particles with the helical field. The pulsed magnetic field increased the entrapment time to 25 microsec, corresponding to about 250 reflections. The escape of the electrons when the pulsed field was present appeared to be due to collisions with residual gas molecules. "The authors express their gratitude to I.P.Yamol'skiy for assistance in organizing the measurements." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 8 figures.



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ACCESSION NR: AP5018304

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3 dlf

KUPSANOVA, I.A.; SAVCHENKO, V.G.

Brief climatic characteristics of Komandorskiye Islands. Trudy NIIAK no.17:58-86 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kamchatskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Komandorskiye Islands--Climate)

KURSANOVA, I.A.

Wind regime of Kamchatka. Trudy Dal'nevost.NIGMI no.7:107-137 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Kamchatka--Winds)

ACCESSION NR: AT4018148 S/2633/63/000/015/0031/0055

AUTHOR: Kursanova, I. A.; Romashina, M. S.

TITLE: Regime and synoptic conditions of strong winds on the Kamchatkan coast

SOURCE: Vladivostok. Dal'nevostoch. n.-i. gidrometeor. institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963, 31-55

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind, atmospheric pressure gradient, atmospheric pressure field, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The characteristics of strong winds on Kamchatka have been analyzed; conditions on the west and east coasts are different, but frequency of high winds is very high in both cases. This study is a continuation of an earlier investigation (Tr. DV NIGMI, No. 7, 1959). Wind velocities on shore and in the open sea are compared. A relationship is established between pressure gradients and wind force for different sectors of the coast. Charts of the distribution of convective heat flux are used for forecasting development of the high-level Pacific Ocean ridge and the associated movement of cyclones responsible for a high percentage of the strong winds. Characteristics of the wind regime are described and tabulated in detail: prevailing direction; frequency of strong winds; duration of strong winds;

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ACCESSION NR: AT4018148

comparison of wind force on shore and at sea; pressure gradients prevailing during strong winds; and synoptic conditions during strong winds. Local and seasonal variations are discussed. Computation of convective heat flux was by use of the formula $\underline{\Phi}_{cf} = c_p \rho T V_n$, where $\underline{\Phi}_{cf}$ is convective heat flux, c_p is air heat capacity at a constant pressure, ρ is air density, T is absolute air temperature, V_n is wind velocity. The T and V_n values were read from charts for the appropriate barometric levels. $\underline{\Phi}_{cf}$ was computed for the 500- and 700-mb levels and appropriate charts constructed; 150 charts were compiled, 90 for the 500-mb level and 60 for the 700-mb level. $\underline{\Phi}_{cf}$ is computed easily if tables of this value have been prepared for the different isobaric surfaces as a function of temperature and wind velocity. $\underline{\Phi}_{cf}$, however, is essentially the same at the 700- and 500-mb levels. The following relationships were found between $\underline{\Phi}_{cf}$ and change of intensity of the high-level ridge. The ridge breaks up in a day if the region of the ridge receives a quantity of heat from 30 to 90 cal/cm^{2}sec; the ridge is displaced eastward without a change of intensity if the region of the ridge receives a quantity of heat from 40 to 100 cal/cm^{2}sec; the ridge remains unchanged if the receipt of heat changes from 70 to 130 cal/cm^{2}sec; if the receipt is 100 cal/cm^{2}sec the ridge intensifies; if the receipt is very great (150-200 cal/cm^{2}sec or more) the intensification of the ridge is very great, usually accompanied by turning of the frontal zone counterclockwise. These rules apply to the 500-mb level; other rules are given for the 700-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4018148

mb surface. Cyclones affecting Kamchatka move along four paths; maps, tables and text explain the synoptic conditions governing their movement. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 13 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochny*y nauchno-issledovatel-skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Vladivostok (Far Eastern Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE AS NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AR4015480 S/0169/63/000/012/B082/B082

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 12B426

AUTHOR: Kursanova, I. A.

TITLE: Strong winds over Kamchatka

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. geogr. Kamchatki. Vy*p. 1. Petropavlocsk-Kamchatskiy, Kamchatsk. pravda, 1963, 23-33

TOPIC TAGS: wind, cyclone winds, hurricane winds, cyclone trajectories, orography, Kamchatka, wind regime

TRANSLATION: Physico-geographic pecularities in Kamchatka create very unique and complex conditions for the origin of strong winds causing great damage. The article gives the general characteristics of the wind regime of Kamchatka, the prevailing winds are systematized according to months, the annual variation of the wind is shown, the occurrence of winds with various velocities is calculated, the average duration of storm and hurricane winds is calculated, and the trajectories of cyclones causing storm and hurricane winds are given. B. Yakovlev.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: AS, PH ENCL: 00

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KURSANOVA, I.A.

Strong winds in Kamchatka. Vop. geog. Kamch. no.1:23-33 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

KURSANOVA, I.A.

Frosts in Kamchatka and the synoptic conditions producing them.
Vop. geog. Kamch. no. 2:30-45 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

KURSANOVA, I.A.; VINOGRADOV, V.N.

Thunderstorms in Kamchatka. Vop.geog. Kamch. no. 2:116 '64
(MIRA 19:1)

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29613
S/120/61/000/004/024/034
E202/E592

AUTHORS: Andreyeshchev Ye A Baroni Ye Ye Kursanova N S and Rozman I M

TITLE: Press-moulded plastic phosphors with organo-metallic additives

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta no 4 1961 151

TEXT: The authors observed the inherent loss of luminescence in scintillating plastic phosphors prepared in the orthodox way, by dissolving the organo-metallic compounds together with the luminescent additives in a monomer and subsequently polymerising the whole mixture. Instead the authors introduced successfully organo-metallic and organo-semimetallic compounds into plastic phosphors at the stage of press moulding. The experiments were based on a plastic phospher derived from the polymerisation of styrene with 3% p-terphenyl and 0.04% 1.3.5-triphenyl-2-pyrazoline. Powder mixtures of the above were compounded with each of the following: $Pb(C_6H_5)_4$ $Hg(C_6H_5)_2$ $Sn(C_6H_5)_4$ and $As(C_6H_5)_3$ and were press-moulded for 3 hours at 125-130°C at a pressure of 2.5 kg/cm^2 in a split metallic mould in the absence of inert gas. Since the

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E202/E592

Press-moulded plastic phosphors

melting points of the first two additives were above the moulding temperature, the resulting phosphors were turbid whereas the remaining two additives gave rise to transparent phosphors. The luminescence of the above phosphors was measured from the mean current of a photomultiplier exposed to β-particles and it was found that a very strong quenching of luminescence occurred in phosphors with Hg and As compounds. This was attributed to the relatively easy formation of phenyl radicals and their interaction with the agents responsible for luminescence. On the other hand, relatively low quenching of lead and tin compounds was explained by the absence of phenyl radicals. The lowest loss of luminescence was observed with the tin compound additive viz. 5% w/w of Sn, in the phosphor reduced the relative luminescence output to 60%. All samples were 4 mm thick and 36 mm in diameter. There are 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref. [illegible] Basile J.Chem.Phys., 1957, 27, 801, No.4. M. Hyman, J. J. Ryan, IRE Trans. Nucl. Sci., 1958, NS-5, No.3, 87.

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1960

[Abstractor's Note: The word "organoelemental" is a misnomer, it

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is more than justified to forego the semi-metallic character of As and treat the whole group as organo-metallic]

X

KURSANOVA, V. A. & A. V. TRUFANOV

RT-1458 (Synthetic preparation of folic acid) Sinteticheskoe poluchenie folievoi kisloty.
SO: Biokhimiia, 14(5): 413-418, 1949

KURSANOVA, V. A. & A. V. TRUFANOV

RT-1459 (Synthesis and biological properties of pteroylaminoadipic acid, and analog of folic acid) Sintez i biologicheskie svoistva pteroaminoadipinovoi kisloty-analoga folievoi kisloty.
SO: Biokhimiia 15(3): 243-248, 1950

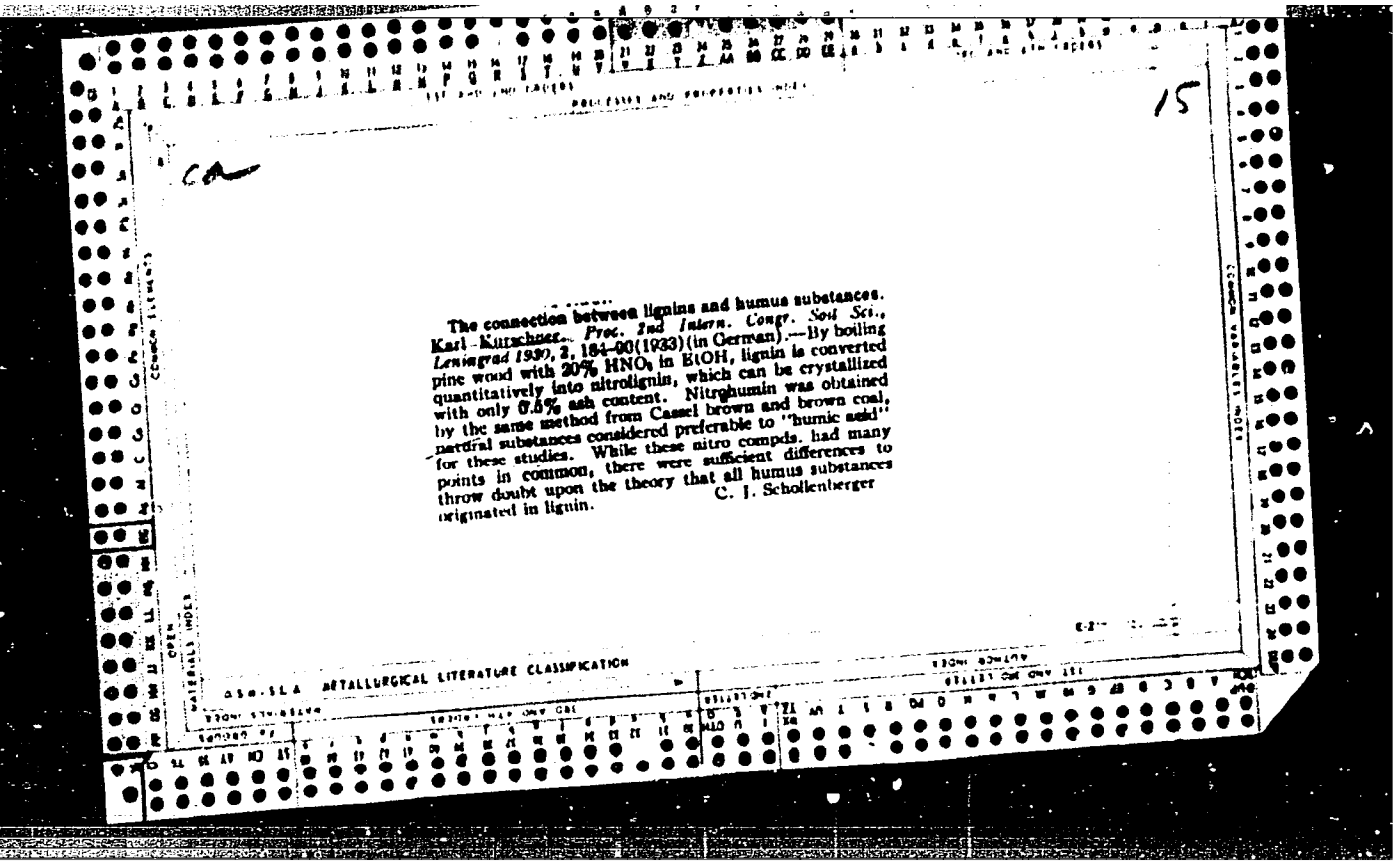
KURSCHNER, G.

Development of metal-cutting equipment and metal-cutting technique in metallurgic plants of the German Democratic Republic. p. 131.

ZVARACSKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska adademie vied)
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.



The connection between lignins and humus substances. Karl Kurschner. *Proc. 2nd Intern. Congr. Soil Sci., Leningrad 1930*, 2, 184-90(1933)(in German).—By boiling pine wood with 20% HNO_3 in EtOH, lignin is converted quantitatively into nitrolignin, which can be crystallized with only 0.6% ash content. Nitrohumin was obtained by the same method from Cassel brown and brown coal, neutral substances considered preferable to "humic acid" for these studies. While these nitro compds. had many points in common, there were sufficient differences to throw doubt upon the theory that all humus substances originated in lignin.
C. J. Schollenberger

KURSCHNER, KARL

Chemie dreva. Bratislava, Praca; vydavatelstvo ROH, 1952. 509 p. (Kniznica DVU. Technologia dreva, sv. 2) (The chemistry of wood. illus., bibl. diagrs., index, tables)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

Kürschner, Karl

The aromatic components of native lignin. Karl Kürschner (Wood Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Textilforschung. Textiltech.* 4, 481–4(1953); cf. *C.A.* 35, 6410⁶.—To det. whether protolignin as it occurs in the plant is aromatic or carbohydrate-like in structure pre-extd. sprucewood is extd. 2 hrs. under strictly anhyd. conditions with 100% EtOH and 100% HNO_3 contg. a small amt. of N_2O_5. The cooled mixt. is filtered, the filtrate poured into H_2O, and the ppted. nitrolignin filtered off and weighed. From the yield (after 11% of its wt. has been subtracted for the NO_2 groups introduced) it is calcd. that sprucewood contains about 8.5% and beechwood about 3.25% aromatic lignin. The remainder of the lignin, as detd. by strong mineral acids, is present as anhyd. polysaccharides which are converted during the isolation into "isolated lignin." It is concluded that the isolated lignin is formed from methylated polysaccharides by the addn. of H_2O according to the following equation: $(C_6H_7O_4.OMe)_n + nH_2O = nC_6H_{12}O_6$ (monomer) $\rightarrow x$ lignin $+ y\ H_2O + z$ AcOH. When H_2O is excluded in the extn. with HNO_3 this reaction cannot take place and only the original aromatic lignin is extd. F. E. Brauns

KURSCHNER, KARL

(3)

The lignin determination according to Kürschner-Schweizpacher. Karl Kürschner and Trude Schweizpacher. Wood Research Inst., Praha-Suchdol, Czech. Papierfabrik u. Zellstofftech. 4, 507-9 (1953); cf. preceding abstr. See C.A. 48, 3083i.

F. E. Brauns

KUBICHEK, K.

KUBICHEK, K.; CHLUPACLOVA, T. "New method for quantitative determination of lignin." Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 8, Oct 1953, p. 475

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

[illegible], A.

[illegible]. "Determinatio of li mic according to the method of Kurschner and Schweizpacherova."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 8, Oct 1953, p. 489

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

[illegible] L., I.

"Aromatic portion of vegetable lignin."
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 9, Nov 1953, p. 545

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Cellulose and Paper

New method for determination of lignin. K. Kürschner and T. Shveltsnakherova (Sci. Research Inst. Forest Ind., Bratislava, Czech.). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 26, 1170-80 (1953); cf. following abstr.—A new method for detn. of lignin is described. The wood sample is heated with 82% H_2SO_4 at 200°; this causes the cleavage of only the lignin-type MeO groups as MeOH which, after purification by distn. from alk. soln., is oxidized with alk. $KMnO_4$ to CO_2, the excess $KMnO_4$ detd. by titration, and the result is cor. by a blank run. Multiplication of the MeO no. by 5.5 for conifers or 4.0 for angiosperms gives the amt. of lignin. The detn. is found to be accurate within 0.1% with isoeugenol, eugenol, or guaiacol as model substances. The method has the advantage of being inexpensive and rapid.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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GW

KURSHNER, K.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Cellulose and Paper

Determination of lignin by the method of Kurschner and Shveitzpakherova. K. Kürschner and T. Shveitzpakherova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 1186-9(1953); cf. preceding abstr.—When the new method for dets. of lignin is applied to substances consisting predominantly of carbohydrates the results are unsatisfactory, apparently owing to formation of CO. The following modification is suggested for such cases. After the sample is heated 1 min. to 200° with 10 ml. 82% H_2SO_4, it is dild. with 10 ml. H_2O, distd., the distillate is refluxed 10 min. with 10 pellets of solid NaOH while 10 ml. 0.5% $AgNO_3$ is being added to it through the reflux condenser; this oxidizes CO to CO_2 without affecting the MeOH; the cooled mixt. is then oxidized with $KMnO_4$.
G. M. Kosolapoff

KURSCHNER, K.

Difficulties in the production of vanillin from sulfite spent liquor. Critical summary and forecast. Karl Kürschner (Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czech.). *Textiltech.* 5, 627–43(1954).—A crit. review with 109 references. P. G. Braams

Kürschner, Karl

5

Aromatic and carbohydrate portions of native lignin. Karl Kürschner (Acad. Sci., Bratislava). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 27, 700–3(1954).—Nitration of wood with complete removal of H_2O led to the isolation of a definite fraction of lignin in the form of aromatic nitrolignin, which can be ppt'd. from soln. Therefore part of primary lignin is aromatic and comprises some 33% of total lignin of the pine and 1/3 of the beechwood. Not all lignin is aromatic, since only a part of it can be thus nitrated. A sample of dried wood was heated 0.5 hr. at 120° and 0.5 hr. at 110° in a current of dry air, 40 ml. abs. EtOH was then added, the mixt. was cooled, treated with 10 ml. 100% HNO_3 with further cooling, boiled at about 72° for 2 hrs., cooled, and filtered, and the filtrate was dild. with a large vol. of H_2O, yielding the ppt. of nitrolignin.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KURSCHNER, K.

(3)

A new method for the determination of lignin. K. Kürschner and T. Schweizpacher (Wood Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 4, 287-93 (1953); cf. following abstr.—See C.A. 48, 3088h.
F. R. Brauns

KURSCHNER KARL

GERM Z

CZECH

CH

Methoxyl determination of lignified substances. Karl Kürschner and [illegible] (Slovac Acad. Sci., [illegible], Czech.). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 6, [illegible] (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 11082*d*.—An improved titration method for the detn. of MeO, in which the accuracy has been considerably increased, has been worked out. The method has also been applied to the detn. of MeO in hydrolysis and dry-distn. products of woods and to spent sulfite liquor solids. By multiplying the found MeOH with the factor 7.9 (based on an av. MeO content of 12.65% for the Ca lignosulfonate (I)) the amt. of I in the solid is found.

F. E. Brauns

KUNSCHNER, K.

"Quantitative Determination of Lignosulfonic Acids in Sulfite Waste Liquor."
p. 99, (CHEMICKE ZVESTI, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb, 1955, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

Kürschner, K.

MT

Rapid method for the determination of pentosans in wood. K. Kürschner (Slovakian Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czech.). *Holzforschung* 9, 129-40(1955)(in German); *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 9, 402-11(1955).—After giving a crit. survey of the pentosan detn., K. suggests the following rapid method. Distn. of the pentoses or pentosan-contg. material with 12% HCl is carried out 0.75 hr. in a current of CO_2, and the furfural is trapped in an excess of 2,4-$(O_2N)_2C_6H_3NHNH_2$ dissolved in HCl. The resulting ppt. is coagulated by brief heating, allowed to stand 1 hr. at 0° or 3 hrs. at room temp., filtered, washed with H_2O, and dried. A slight correction is made for the soly. of the dinitrophenylhydrazone; otherwise, the reaction is quant. A sketch of the app. is given. 94 references. Louis E. Wise

KYURSHNER, K.

Quantitative determination of lignosulfonic acid in sulfite liquors.
Zhur.prikl.khim.28 no.6:629-633 Je '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Slovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Bratislava
(Lignosulfonic acids) (Sulfite liquor)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44677.

Author : Kurschner Karol, Hostomsky Juraj.
Inst :
Title : On the Double Bonds of Natural Lignin.

Orig Pub: Drevarsky vyskum, 1956, 1, No 1-2, 35-50.

Abstract: A simplified method has been worked out for the determination of lignin (L), and additional proof has been secured of the presence of double bonds in natural L. In the presence of CCl_4 a total addition of Br to the double bonds of wood lignin is taking place. Considerations are presented concerning the possibility of an addition of the

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44677.

total amount of Br over the entire aromatic ring of L, on conducting the reaction in the presence of water in vacuum.

Card : 2/2

KYURSHNER, K.

1703. **Rapid method of determining pentosans in wood.** K. Kyurshner (Inst. for Timber Research, Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.*, 1950, **23** (8), 1269-1273.—Methods of determining pentosans are reviewed and 24 references are given. A rapid method, based on hydrolysis of pentosans by means of HCl to furfuraldehyde, which is determined gravimetrically in the distillate by pptn. with 2:4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, is described. *d*-Xylose, the main component of pentosans, and *d*-arabinose give theoretical yields of furfuraldehyde. G. S. SMITH

Kyurshner, K.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-27

Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour; Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32652

Author : Kyurshner K., Gostomskiy Yu.

Title : Double Bonds of Native Lignins

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 10, 1529, 1540

Abstract: It is shown by addition of bromine to wood in vacuum, that undamaged native lignin must contain aliphatic double bonds. Since on bromination there are possible not only reactions of additions also substitution reactions, the bromination procedure is affected by the selection of the solvent for bromine. By determining the

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-27

Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32652

amount of absorbed bromine the iodine value is calculated. It corresponds to the total amount of halogen which was added or substituted by 100 g of wood. For a quantitative determination of lignin use is made of the formula: lignin (in %) - iodine value ψ. The determined values of ψ are given for individual groups of woody plants. For an experimental verification of ψ the authors made use of the gravimetric method of lignin determination according to Komarov.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry. Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44678.

Author : Kurschner Karol.
Inst :
Title : Analysis of Beech Bark.

Orig Pub: Drevarsky vyskum, 1957, 2, No 1, 5-26.

Abstract: A study was made of the set of components of beech bark; the alcohol-insoluble and consisting of cellulose (C), hemicelluloses, cork and lignin (L). It is shown that C of the bark differs from cotton C in the content of hemicellulosic structural elements included in the crystal lattice of cellulose.

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44678.

Readily reproducible results were obtained on determination of L in the form of nitrolignin.

Card : 2/2

Kyurshner, Karl

KYURSHNER, KARL

Rapid method of determining pentosans in wood. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.8:1209-1223 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut po issledovaniyu drevesiny, Slovatskaya AN, Bratislava.
(Pentosans)

KURSCHNER, K.; KARASONYI, S.

Recent research in quantitative determination of lignin. p. 3.

DREVARSKY VYSKUM, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 1, June, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

KURSCHNER, Karel (Bratislava)

"Wood and cellulose chemistry" by Nikolaj Ignatjevic Nikitin [Nikitin, Nikolay Ignat'yevich]. Reviewed by Karel Kurschner. Drevo 17 no.8:254 Ag '62.

KURSCHNER, K. (Bratislava)

"Lignin" by Viktor M.Nikitin. Reviewed by K.Kurschner. Drevo 18 no.1:37 Ja '63.

MALYSHKO, I. (Moskva); KURSEKOV, Yu

Building the KVN-49 television set to receive the second television program. Radio no.8:49 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

RAL'KO, A. V.; KURSENKO, I.

"Thermodynamics of irreversible heat and mass transfer as a scientific method for studying the kinetics of the firing of silicates and silicate articles."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Kiev Polytechnic Inst

KURSENKO, I.V.

36732 Bezobzhigovye glino-izvest kovye kamni. Trudy kiyevsk. Tekhnol. in-ta silikatov, t. II, 1949, c. 33-35

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

KURSENKO, I. V.

36661. Kursenko, I. V. Raschet polugeneratornogo gaza. (Teplovoy Raschet). Trudy Kiyevsk. Tekhnol. In-ta silikatov, t. II, 1949, c. 36-40 -----
Bibliogr: 5 nazv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 10, Moskva, 1949

KURSENKO, I. V.

"Investigation of the Relationship of Clay-Forming Minerals and Shell Rock with Calcium Hydroxide, for the Purpose of Obtaining Nonbaked Building Materials." Cand Tech Sci, Kiev Construction Engineering Inst, Min of Higher Education, Kiev, 1954. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MUKHAMETSHIN, N.; KURSEVICH, A.

In search of better procurement methods. Prom.koop. 14 no.8: 19 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego respublikanskoy kontoroy "Vtorsyr'ye, "Kazan' (for Mukhametshin). 2. Glavnyy bukhgalter toy-zhe kontory (for Kursevich).
(Salvage (Waste, etc,)

KURSHAKOV, I.V.

Pile-type burdening plants in nonferrous metallurgical works. TSvet. met.29 no.2:54-64 F '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Giprotsvetmet.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

SOV/136-59-2-19/24

AUTHOR: Kurshakov, I.V.

TITLE: Disc Feeder for Materials Subject to Compacting (Diskovyy pitatel' vydachi slezhivayushchikhsya materialov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 81-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the unsuitability of existing Soviet disc feeders (designed for dry, loose materials) for wet materials subject to compacting. Research by the Gintsvetmet Institute (Ref 1) and tests at the "Elektrotsink" Works established the requirements for feeders for materials with 6 to 12% moisture. Based on these observations the Giprokhim Institute have developed a special design of feeder (Fig 1) which has been installed at the Shchelkovskiy and Voskresenskiy Works. This design (Fig 1) had some defects and a modified form was developed by the Giprotsvetmet Institute (Fig 2). Both have 2000 mm diameter discs, the former with one and the latter with two spiral ploughs. Feed-rate adjustment in the Giprotsvetmet design involves expensive equipment

Card 1/2

Disc Feeder for Materials Subject to Compacting

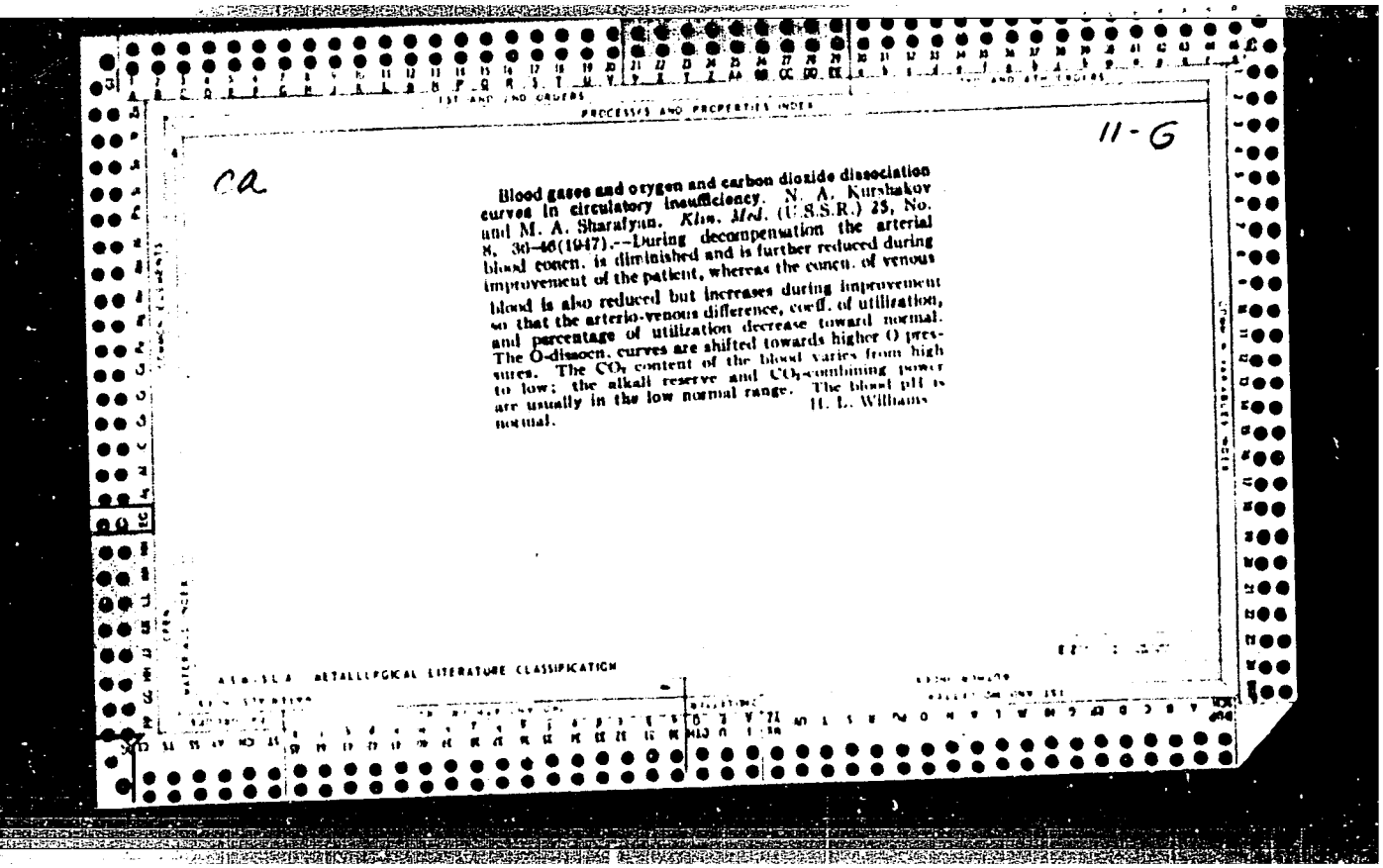
(Leonardo system) and the authors briefly discuss some cheaper solutions e.g. a four-speed three-phase motor with a mechanical variable drive. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

KURSHAKOV, I.V.

Sampling equipment in Nonferrous Metal Plants. TSvet. met. 34 no.3:47-52 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

KURSHAKOV, N.A.

(aspirina) Clinical observation of blood-circulation of the people with increased and normal temperature of the body under the normal conditions and under influence of febrifuges (aspirin).
S.-Peterburg, Tip. Shtaba otdiel'-nago korpusa zhandarmov, 1912. 113 p.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11-G

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Blood gases and oxygen and carbon dioxide dissociation curves in circulatory insufficiency. N. A. Kurshakov and M. A. Sharafyan. *Klin. Med.* (U.S.S.R.) 25, No. 8, 36–46(1947).—During decompensation the arterial blood concn. is diminished and is further reduced during improvement of the patient, whereas the concn. of venous blood is also reduced but increases during improvement so that the arterio-venous difference, coeff. of utilization, and percentage of utilization decrease toward normal. The O-dissocn. curves are shifted towards higher O pressures. The CO_2 content of the blood varies from high to low; the alkali reserve and CO_2-combining power are usually in the low normal range. The blood pH is normal. H. L. Williams

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KURSHAKOV, N. A. Prof

USSR/Medicine - Pathology May/Jun 48
Medicine - Diseases, Therapy

"Review of E. M. Gel'shteyn and V. F. Zelenin's 'Textbook of Special Pathology and Therapy of Internal Diseases,'" Prof Ye. M. Tareyev, Chm, Prof N. D. Vovsi, Prof B. S. Kogan, Prof N. A. Kurshakov, Committee of Moscow Therapeutics Soc, 1½ pp

"Terapev Arkhiv" VolXX , No 3

Review favorable. Published by Medgiz, 1948, 792 pp, 26 rubles, 70 kopecks.

PA 31/49T46

KURSHAKOV, N.A.

27105 Kurshakov, N.A. Kliniko-fiziologicheskaya otsenka funktsional'nogo sostoyaniya organizma. (Doklad na 1-m plenume Nauch.-med. Soveta po fizkul'ture M-va Zdravookhraneniya SSSR 15-18 Maya 1946(g) Trudy Gos. Tsentr. nauch.--issled. in-ta Fiz kul-tury, t. VI, 1949, s. 18-24

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

27929. KURSHAKOV, N. A. -- Zadachi terapevtov v chetvertoy stalinskoy pyatiletke. Trudy XIII vsesoyuz. S'yezda terapevtov. L., 1949, C. 548-64.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949.

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

Method of examination of the gallbladder. Sovet. med. no.8:34 Aug. 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Moscow.

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

Principles of innervation in the treatment of the diseases of cardiovascular system. Klin. med., Moska 28 no.9:8-14 Sept. 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Moscow.

Kurshakov, N. A., ed.

A manual on therapeutics.
5., znach. ispr. i dop. izd. Moskva Medgiz, 1951. 2 v. (52-18107)

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KURSHAKOV, N.A.

On determination of the degree of diastolic arterial pressure; discussion of Kositskii's article "Actual nature of the so-called 'minimal' or 'diastolic' arterial pressure in man". Ter. arkh. 22 no.3:36-38 May-June 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Professor, Honored Worker in Science. 2. Moscow.

KURSHAKOV N. A.

Lechenie nedostatochnosti krovobrashcheniia. [Treatment of circulatory insufficiency] Ter. arkh. 23:2 Mar-Apr 51 p. 87-93.

1. Professor, Honored Worker in Science. 2. Moscow.
CLML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

Principles of oxygen therapy in cardiopulmonary insufficiency.
Ter. arkh., Moskva 23 no. 6:3-12 Nov.-Dec. 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Professor, Honored Worker in Science. 2. Moscow.

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

Discussion on Lang's monogram "Hypertension". Ter. arkh., Moskva 23 no. 6:90-92 Nov-Dec 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Professor.

KURSHAKOV, N. A.

Leporskiy, Nikolay Ivanovich, 1887

"Diseases of the pancreas." N. I. Leporskiy. Reviewed by N. A. Kurshakov. Sov. med. 16 no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. Unclassified.

KURSHAKOV, N. A., Prof.

Heart - Diseases

On P. I. Shamarin's article, "Kitayev's reflex." Terap. arkh., 24, no. 3 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.